

NEW MEXICO ANTHROPOLOGIST

Table of Contents

	Page
A Short History of American Studies: Donald D. Brand	1
The Impact of the New Mexico State Museum Introduction by Donald D. Brand	1

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THE GRANT OF THE LITERATURE

1

1. The first of the two conditions will be that a	Page 100
2. The second condition will be that a	Page 100
3. The third condition will be that a	Page 100
4. The fourth condition will be that a	Page 100
5. The fifth condition will be that a	Page 100
6. The sixth condition will be that a	Page 100
7. The seventh condition will be that a	Page 100
8. The eighth condition will be that a	Page 100
9. The ninth condition will be that a	Page 100
10. The tenth condition will be that a	Page 100

11. The first of the two conditions will be that a

12. The second condition will be that a

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THE GRANT OF THE LITERATURE

122

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF ARAUCANIAN STUDIES

By DONALD D. BRAND

The term Araucanian most properly refers to the language once spoken by the many Indian groups between the Río Choapa (Coquimbo Province) and the Gulf of Corcovado (Chiloé Province). However, growing usage—both vulgar and scientific—makes advisable the use of this name for the Indians themselves, although they were never a political, physical, or cultural unit.

Probably the first European contact with the Araucanians was in 1536, when some of Diego de Almagro's scouts advanced into central Chile. However, it remained for Pedro de Valdivia, in 1541, to conquer all of Araucanian Chile earlier held by the Incas (to the Río Maule), and to push southward across the Río Bio-Bio into the forest home of the unconquered Araucanians. Here, in 1553, Valdivia lost his life to these Indians—led by Lautaro and Caupolicán. The conquest was continued by García Hurtado de Mendoza, in whose small army was Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga (Madrid 1533-1594 Madrid). Although Ercilla spent only seventeen months in Chile (1557-59) his *La Araucana* has been considered the greatest epic poem in the Spanish language. This work was commenced in Chile, concluded in Spain, and was published in Madrid in three parts which appeared in 1569, 1578, and 1589. Although good poetry and fairly good history, *La Araucana* ennobled the Indians exceedingly and cannot be relied upon ethnographically. Similar in vein were *El Arauco Domado* (Lima, 1596), by a Chilean creole Pedro de Oña (Angol 1570-1643 Peru), which was good poetry but which made the Indian a highly romantic figure, and *Purén Indómito* (finished in 1599), by Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (born about middle of XVI century).

The century 1541-1641 saw a temporary conquest and settlement of most of the Araucanian country to Chiloé Island, followed by triumphant insurgence of the Indians which left only a few isolated settlements and missions south of the Bio-Bio—such as Arauco, Valdivia, and Castro—in the hands of the Spaniards. A treaty of 1641, confirmed in 1655, saw Spain recognize the independence of the Indians south of the Bio-Bio. During the next one hundred and twenty years (until the peace of 1773, not really effective until 1792) Spanish-Araucanian relationships consisted mainly of many guerrilla raids (for slaves, revenge, booty, and punitive) and numerous peace agreements. Only the uprisings of 1723 and 1766 were general. The period 1773-1859 was one almost of peace, excepting for the participation of many Araucanians on the side of the royalist Spaniards against the republican creole Chileans in the War for Independence, 1810-1826.

HISTORY

114
175
797
The 285 years of Spanish occupation of Chile and contacts with the Araucanians provided, in addition to the poems mentioned above, very little of interest to the anthropologist excepting through the writings of Jesuit missionaries. The Society of Jesus entered Chile in 1593 and was expelled in 1768. One might say that the history of the Jesuits in Chile is the history of the Araucanians. All the leading histories of Chile of this period and nearly all of the Araucanian grammars and dictionaries in use during the Spanish colonial period were composed by the Jesuit fathers. Their published works and unedited manuscripts are still among the chief historical sources. The principal historical works that the student of Araucanía should consult are (most important works are marked *):¹

- 113 *D. BARROS ARANA, Luis MONTT, J. T. MEDINA, et al.: *Colección de historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos a la historia nacional*. 45 vols., Santiago, 1861-1923. [Contains many of the works elsewhere mentioned separately, e.g., Góngora Marmolejo II, Núñez de Pineda III, Olivares IV, VII, and XXVI, Gómez de Vidaurre XIV, XV, Molina XI and XXVI, Ovalle XII, XIII, et al.]
- *J. T. MEDINA: *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de Chile, 1518-1818*. 30 vols., Santiago 1888-1902.
- *Claudio GAY: *Historia física y política de Chile*. 26 vols., Paris, 1844-54. [The French naturalist (1800-1872) explored much of Chile, 1828-1842, on commission from President Portales. *Documentos*, 2 vols., 1846-52, are valuable for such items as: *Cartas de don Pedro de Valdivia*, *Noticia sobre las costumbres de los Araucanos*, *Informe de Don Miguel de Olaverria*, etc.]
- *Pedro de ANGELIS: *Colección de obras y documentos relativos á la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*. 6 vols., Buenos Aires, 1836-37. [1784-1859]
- Alonso de GÓNGORA MARMOLEJO: *Historia de Chile desde su descubrimiento hasta el año del 1575*. Santiago, 1862. [Góngora (1524-1576) was captain for many years in the Araucanian wars.]
- Francisco NÚÑEZ DE PINEDA Y BASCUÑAN: *Cautiverio Feliz... y Razón individual de las guerras dilatadas del Reino de Chile*. Santiago, 1863. [Captain Núñez (Chillán 1607-1680) based his book on a seven months captivity in 1629 among the Araucanians.]
- *P. Alonso de OVALLE, S. J.: *Histórica relación del reyno de Chile*. Roma, 1646. [An "armchair" study done by a Chilean Jesuit (Santiago 1601-1651 Lima).]
- *P. Diego de ROSALES, S. J.: *Historia general de el reyno de Chile*. 3 vols., Valparaíso, 1877-78. [This Jesuit annalist (Madrid 1601-1677) went to Chile in 1629, and spent many years among the Araucanians. Although pro-Indian, his history has much good realistic ethnography. The history carries to 1655.]

1. Actes de la Société Scientifique du Chili—ASSC
 Anales de la Universidad de Chile—AUC
 Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris—JSAP
 Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute—JRAI
 Publicaciones del Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile—PNEAC
 Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía—RCHG

- *Jos. STÖCKLEIN: *Der Neue Welt-Bott, mit allerhand nachrichten dere Missionarien Soc. Jesu.* 6 vols., Augsburg, Grätz and Wein, 1728-1758. 113
- *P. Juan Ignacio MOLINA, S. J.: *Compendio della storia geografica, naturale, e civile del regno del Chile*, Bologna, 1776; and *Saggio sulla storia civile del Chile*, Bologna, 1787. [This Chilean Jesuit 1737-1829] wrote the bulk of his work in exile in Italy. It was the best Chilean history up to that date, and was translated into several languages, e.g., J. Ignatius Molina: *Geographical, natural and civil history of Chile*. 2 vols., Middletown, Conn., 1808.]
- *P. Miguel de OLIVARES, S. J.: *Breve noticia de la Provincia de la Compañía de Jesús de Chile*, Santiago, 1874; and *Historia Militar, Civil y Sagrada . . . del Reino de Chile*, Santiago, 1864 and 1902. [This Chilean Jesuit (Chillán 1713-1786 Italy) provides the clearest picture of the Araucanians during the Colonial period.]
- Felipe GÓMEZ DE VIDAURRE: *Historia geográfica, natural y civil del reino de Chile*. 2 vols., Santiago, 1889. [Born Penco ca. 1740; wrote ca. 1789; died Cauquenes 1818.]
- *P. Giuseppe SALLUSTI: *Storia delle missioni apostoliche dello stato del Chile*. 4 vols., Roma, 1827.
- Miguel Luis AMUNÁTEGUI ALDUNATE: *Descubrimiento y conquista de Chile*. Santiago, 1861. [First great modern historian of Chile; a pupil of Andrés Bello; born Santiago, 1828; died 1888.]
- Orélie Antoine Charles de TOUNENS: *Orélie-Antoine 1^{er}, Roi d'Araucanie et de Patagonie . . . et sa captivité au Chili*. Paris, 1863. [de Tounens was a French adventurer (1820-1878) who set himself up as King of Araucania 1861-2. He was captured by Chilean officials, tried, judged insane, and exiled to France. He returned briefly to Araucania during the wars in 1869-70; then went back to France where he was officially recognized as King of Araucania, and for some years (1871-1878) published an "Araucanian" journal.]
- Luis de la CUADRA: *Ocupación i civilización de Arauco*. Santiago, 1871.
- P. Crescente ERRAZURIZ VALDIEVIESO: *Los orígenes de la iglesia Chilena 1540-1603*. Santiago, 1873. [Dominican; Archbishop of Santiago, 1919-1931; born Santiago, 1839; died 1931.]
- *Diego BARROS ARANA: *Los antiguos habitantes de Chile*, Santiago, 1874; and *Historia jeneral de Chile*, 16 vols., Santiago, 1884-1902; new ed. 1930. [Barros Arana was greatest historian of the colonial period (see first 7 vols.) and period until 1833. Tomo 1, pt. 1 is devoted to *Los indígenas*. Born Santiago, 1830; twice rector of the university; died 1907.]
- *José Toribio MEDINA ZAVALA: *Los aborígenes de Chile*. Santiago, 1882. [Greatest Latin-American bibliographer, biographer, and numismatist; born Santiago, 1852, died 1930.]
- Memorie inedite delle missioni dei F. F. M. M. Capuccini nel Chile*. Roma, 1890.
- *Horacio LARA: *Crónica de la Araucanía*. 2 vols., Santiago, 1889. [Born 1860; died ?]
- *Ramon BRISEÑO: *Repertorio de Antigüedades Chilenas*. Santiago, 1889. [1814-?]]
- *Francisco Adolfo FONCK: *Viajes de Fray Francisco Menéndez*. 2 vols., Valparaíso, 1896-1900. [Christened Franz Adolf, 1830-? Concerning a Franciscan missionary of the late 18th century.]

- 113 *Tomás GUEVARA SILVA: *Historia de la civilización de la Araucanía*. 9 vols. in 10, Santiago, 1898-1922. [The various volumes appeared in the AUC, commencing with Tomo CI, and elsewhere; often they were reprinted as separates with a different date. Guevara, born in Curicó 1865, spent several years as rector of the liceo of Temuco, in the heart of the Araucanía, died 1935.]
- *P. Luis MANCILLA VIDAL, O. F. M.: *Las Misiones Franciscanas de la Araucanía*. Angol, 1904. [1853-?]
- Aurelio DIAZ MEZA: *En la Araucanía. Breve relación del último parlamento araucano de Coz-Coz en 18 de enero de 1907*. Santiago, 1907. [1879-1933.]
- Roberto LAGOS: *Historia de las misiones del colegio de Chillán. Propagación del Santo Evangelio entre los Araucanos*. Barcelona, 1908.
- P. Crescente ERÁZURIZ VALDIEVIESO: *Seis años de la historia de Chile, 1598-1605*. 2 vols., Santiago, 1908.
- *Domingo AMUNÁTEGUI Y SOLAR: *Las encomiendas de indígenas en Chile*. 2 vols., Santiago, 1909-10. [Born Santiago, 1860; twice rector of university.]
- Francisco Javier OVALLE CASTELLO: *Chile en la región austral. El desenvolvimiento de Temuco*. Santiago, 1911.
- Ignacio de PAMPLONA: *Historia de las misiones de los P. P. Capuchinos en Chile y la Argentina*. Santiago, 1911.
- P. Crescente ERÁZURIZ VALDIEVIESO: *Historia de Chile. Pedro de Valdivia*. 2 vols., Santiago, 1911-1912.
- *Tomás GUEVARA SILVA: *Historia de Chile: Chile prehispánico*. 2 vols., Santiago, 1925-27.
- Juan A. VALDERRAMA: *Diccionario histórico-geográfico de la Araucana*. 2nd ed., Santiago, 1927.
- *Richard Edward LATCHAM CARTWRIGHT: *La prehistoria chilena*. Santiago, 1928. [Outstanding anthropologist, born in Bristol, England, 1869; came to Chile 1888; director Museo Nacional de Historia Natural 1928-.]
- Otto BERNINGER: *Wald und offenes Land in Süd-Chile zeit der spanischen Eroberung*. Stuttgart, 1929.

175
648
[134] After the establishment of the Chilean republic, the Chileans recognized the territorial integrity of Araucanía until the middle of the nineteenth century. Then began the planned colonization (1850-) of western Europeans—chiefly Germans, Britishers, French, and Iberians—in the various borderlands of Araucanía. Here only (essentially 37° to 44° S. Lat.) were there unoccupied lands, timber, water, and climate favorable for agriculturalists from western Europe. However, most of the land was claimed by the Araucanians, and much of this was too waterlogged or too densely vegetated to be attractive to farmers. Friction developed between the Indians and the immigrants, who settled mainly in the southern mainland in the province of Valdivia. Unsuccessful participants in the Chilean insurrections of 1851 and 1859 went among the Araucanians and stirred them up to a warlike activity, 1859-62. This was also the period, 1861-62, of the French adventurer king of Araucanía—Orélie-Antoine I. The demonstrated intention of the Chileans to advance at Araucanian expense (e.g., the law of 1868

which provided for the placing of the Indians on *reducciones*, allotted in title to the chiefs representing the various family groups) led to the revolt of 1868-70. This culminated with the reduction of much of Araucanía, and the founding of a line of forts south of the Bío-Bío along the Río Malleco. However, during the War of the Pacific (1879-83) Chile moved most of her garrison troops north into Bolivia and Chile, and the Araucanians commenced their final revolt. The capitulation of Lima in 1881 released experienced and equipped soldiers who (1881-84) completely conquered Araucanía. The Araucanian capacity for resistance was definitely crushed by the cholera epidemic of 1886-87. A string of towns, such as Victoria and Temuco, 1881, were established along the north-south road between Angol and Puerto Montt; new laws were set up regarding the Araucanians and their lands in 1883; and the *Frontera* was incorporated in the national domain by the organization of the provinces of Malleco and Cautín in 1887. This ended the epic resistance of the Araucanians against Spanish and Chilean aggression that had lasted more than 340 years. During this period the main wars and insurrections were ten in number: War of initial conquest, 1598-1602, 1654-1655, 1723, 1766, 1813-1825, 1835, 1859, 1868-1870, and 1879-1884.

POPULATION

Now, thanks to disease (smallpox, phthisis, typhus, malaria, measles, cholera, etc.), alcoholism, and war, the Araucanians were at their nadir. In the succeeding years the land situation became somewhat stabilized; a subsistence and barter economy (based upon live stock, cereals, potatoes, fruits, lumber, textiles, silverwork, etc.) functioned; schools, new missions, hospitals, and improved lines of communication and transportation were established; and the Araucanian population began to increase.

The number of Araucanians living at various periods during the past 60 years has been a matter more of guessing than of counting. National censuses have been taken in Chile in 1835, 1843, 1854, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1907, 1920, 1930, and the last one in November of 1940. These censuses have been of varying reliability, but none made any real attempt to enumerate the Araucanians prior to that of 1895. Most of the estimates place the number of Araucanians in 1890 between 20,000 and 50,000. These were obviously wrong since the census of 1907 listed 101,000 and that of 1920 gave a total of 105,000 Araucanians. In the writings of both Chileans and foreigners during the past 20 years one most commonly encounters a statement such as "somewhat more than 100,000." The statements actually range from 40,000 (Pericot y García: *América Indígena*, 1936, p. 682) to 180,000 (Carlson: *Geography of Latin America*, 1936, p. 121). Although the details of the 1940 census have not been published as yet, the author was informed that the government recognized the existence of some 187,000 Araucanians. However, this number reflects upon the validity of the

161 previous census figures; and the writer is inclined to accept the number of around 300,000 claimed in March of 1941 by an Araucanian leader (Martín Collió Huaiquilaf) who helped with the census of 1940. The acceptance of such a large number rests upon (1) the wild and broken nature of much of the country in which the Araucanians reside; (2) the unwillingness of most Chileans to recognize the existence of a large Indian block of population; (3) numbers mentioned by Collió as present at markets in certain Chilean towns; and (4) the method of defining an "Araucanian Indian." It is impossible to determine a full-blooded Indian, since a mixed-blood may physically resemble a pure white, a pure Indian, or a definite mixture of the two. Possibly blood-typing might segregate the pure Indians, but only a few hundred Chileans have ever been typed. Due to illiteracy, paucity of legal recorded marriages, and lack of written records, few of the Indians and mestizos of Chile know their ancestry back three generations. It is an historic fact that Spanish renegades, and Chilean outlaws, squatters, and mestizos sought refuge with and settled down and intermarried with the Araucanians south of the Bio-Bio as early as the 16th century, and the process continued well through the 19th century. Further, the Araucanians carried back white and mestizo women from their raids into the Valley of Chile and elsewhere. All this has placed white blood in the veins of thousands of so-called pure Indians. However, most of this dilution seemingly has resulted in a people among whom the majority of individuals have less than one-quarter white blood, judging from the shaky evidence of physical characteristics. If we count as "Indian" anyone who physically seems to be Indian, and all who linguistically or socially are considered Indian, then the estimate of 300,000 Araucanians probably is not too high.

101 These Araucanians are mainly in Chile between the Bio-Bio and the Gulf of Guafo. As a result of Spanish and Chilean pressure, some 161 Araucanians groups, probably Pehuenche and Huilliche, sent bands 175 eastward whose descendants, chiefly mixed with Patagonian and Pampas Indians, still live in the Argentinian provinces and territories of [131] Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, and Chubut. Their numbers have been estimated between a few hundred and three or four thousand. Whatever groups of Araucanian tongue, Picunche and the like, once existed north of the Maule no longer exist excepting as Spanish-speaking mestizos within the great lower class of *rotos* (laborers, etc.) and *inquilinos* (poor tenants). These Indians north of the Maule had lost much of their identity as Araucanians even before the Spanish conquest, due to conquest by the Incas about the middle of the 15th century,² and mixture with *yanacunas* and *mitimaes* brought to Chile from the north by both Incas and Spaniards. Upon the Spanish conquest, the Indians of the Valley of Chile were given as *encomiendas* to the more influential of the conquerors. Work, mistreatment, and disease killed off great num-

2. Olivares, in the latter part of the 18th century, reported Quichua still spoken as far south as Coquimbo.

bers, and these were replaced in part by slaves brought in from raids southward, and by Indians from Peru and Bolivia. However, the number steadily diminished, and only a few thousand remained in 1791 when the king ordered complete abolishment of *encomiendas*. O'Higgins, royal governor of Chile, carried out the order and placed the remaining Indians in different villages and new settlements. Although the Indian language is dead, Indian physical types and customs still can be distinguished at some of these places, e.g., Pomaire near Melipilla. 101
175
161

The main Mapuche group is now represented between the Maule and the Bío-Bío by only a few scattered families and individuals. At a few villages, e. g., Quinchamalli near Chillán, there persist handicrafts which may represent a Mapuche origin, such as certain primitive-type ceramics. The Mapuche constitute the bulk of the existing Araucanians, and they are to be found mainly in the provinces of Malleco, Cautín, and Bío-Bío, with extension into the peripheral provinces of Arauco, Concepción, and Valdivia. The Huilliche are next in importance, followed by the closely allied Cunco (Kuncho); these two groups occupy Valdivia and Llanquihue provinces. A mixture of Huilliche and Cunco with the now extinct Poya and possibly Chono gave rise to the Chilotes, some of whose hispanized descendants still live in the province of Chiloé. Near the Chilean-Argentine border, and extending into Argentina are Picunche, Pehuenche, and Huilliche (Manzaneros) bands, which sometimes are referred to collectively as Araucanos Ranqueles or simply Pehuenches. The western Mapuche are the Moluche, just as eastern Araucanians are Pehuenche.

MISSIONS

The study of the Araucanians began with the Roman Catholic missionaries who had to learn both language and customs in order to effectively preach to and convert the natives. Franciscans, 1535, Mercedarians, 1540, and Dominicans, 1557, came early to Chile, and the Jesuits, 1593, and Augustinians, 1595, came before the end of the 16th century. Most of the missionary work among the Araucanians has been done by the Franciscans, Jesuits (1593-1768), Capuchins (1848-) and Salesians. During the colonial period the Jesuits wrote most of the works (letters and histories) that contained anthropological material, and also compiled most of the grammars and dictionaries. During much of the 19th century, Franciscans had missions in northern Araucanía, and the Valdivia-Chiloé area, and Capuchins worked to the south of the Río Cautín. Most of these missionaries were Chileans, Italians, and Germans. More recently the Roman Catholic missionary work has been through the Vicariato Apostólico de las Misiones Capuchinas de la Araucanía (established by Pope Leo XII in 1901 as the 797
175

1. The best guide to Roman Catholic missionary literature is Robert Streit (1875-1930): *Bibliotheca Missionum*, 7 vols., Münster and Aachen, 1916-1931, the 2nd and 3rd volumes being devoted to the Americas. [114]

- 175 Prefectura Apostólica de la Araucanía, which he gave to German
 797 Capuchins from the Province of Bavaria). Salesian missionaries have
 worked among the Araucanians of Argentine Patagonia since 1879
 (cf. *Bollettino Salesiano*, monthly, Turin, 1877-). Since the pacifica-
 tion of Araucanía several Protestant groups have entered the field, e.g.,
 the Anglican Church's South American Missionary Society of London
 which opened its Araucanian mission⁴ in 1895 (some valuable material
 is to be found in the *South American Missionary Magazine*), the Meth-
 odist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions' Araucanian Indian Mis-
 sion, and the American Southern Baptists. Temuco, capital of Cautín
 province, is the chief Araucanian market-town and headquarters, and
 here are several mission schools and convents. Among these are estab-
 lishments of the Capuchins, Methodists, Baptists, and Hermanas de la
 Providencia. It is an interesting commentary on Protestant work in
 Araucanía that no Protestant missionary has yet made an outstanding
 contribution in linguistics or ethnology. Further, one might quote a
 Capuchin father concerning "Ciertas sectas protestantes o evangélicas
 de Inglaterra y Estados Unidos," that they are "sectas que predicán
 con odio poco cristiano contra los sacerdotes católicos y las doctrinas e
 instituciones de nuestra santa religión. . . . En general estos nuestros
 hermanos disidentes ayudan a aumentar la confusión."

LINGUISTICS

- 114 The earliest known works on the Araucanian language and dia-
 19 lects (known variously as Araucano, Auca, Chileno or Chilidugu,
 Moluche, Che, Mapuche or Mapudungu, etc.) are lost, such as the gram-
 mar and dictionary of ca. 1595 by Padre Gabriel de la Vega, S. J. The
 earliest preserved work is by Padre Valdivia, S. J., a rather incomplete
 grammar published around the beginning of the 16th century. Then a
 long period ensued⁵ before the much better works of Padre Febrés, S.
 J., and Padre Havestadt, S. J., appeared in 1765 and 1777. These were
 improved upon by Fray Hernández, O. F. M., in 1846. Little new or
 constructive work was accomplished until a trained philologist, Dr.
 Lenz, placed the study of Araucanian on a scientific basis in 1895. His
 work and example inspired a number of Chilean writers and Capuchin
 missionaries to collect and publish texts, and to revise the old gram-
 mars and dictionaries. Lenz was ably assisted by another great Ger-
 man philologist, R. R. Schuller. Now the Araucanian language can be
 considered as one of the six or eight most intensively studied Indian
 languages, although yet far from completely studied or satisfactorily

4. Dr. C. A. Sadleir, a Canadian, opened the S. A. M. S. work in Araucanía, al-
 though as early as 1838 Captain Allen Gardiner, R. N. (who was killed, 1851, in
 Tierra del Fuego) had planned such a mission. Dr. Sadleir later became affiliated
 with the Araucanian Indian Mission; has been elected honorary president of the
 Araucanian Federation of Chile; and, since 1901, has been translating various books
 of the Bible into Araucanian, with the assistance of Ambrosio Paillalef.

5. See Rudolf R. Schuller: *El vocabulario Araucano de 1842-1843*, which repro-
 duces an intervening work first published in 1647.

analyzed. There follows a list of the better known dictionaries, grammars, texts, and miscellaneous treatises, with the more important works indicated by an asterisk: 114
19

P. Luis de VALDIVIA, S. J.: *Arte y Gramatica general de la Lengua que corre en todo el Reyno de Chile*. Lima, 1606. [Born Granada 1560; to Chile 1593; great defender of the Indians; died 1642.] 113

*P. Andrés FEBRÉS, S. J.: *Arte de la Lengua General del Reyno de Chile*. Lima, 1765. [Spain 1734-1790 Geneva; Juan M. Larsen published the above in parts in Buenos Aires, 1882, 1884.]

Father Thomas FALKNER, S. J.: *A Description of Patagonia, and the Adjoining Parts of South America*. Hereford, 1774. [1707-1784. Lived in Patagonia ca. 1740-67; contains Moluche vocabulary; editions in Buenos Aires 1885 & 1911, Chicago 1935.]

*P. Bernhard HAVESTADT, S. J.: *Chilidugu, sive Res Chilensis*. Münster i. Westphalia, 1777. [1708-1781. Written in Spanish 1753-65; facsimile edition of Julius Platzmann, 1883, Leipzig, in 2 vols., *Chilidugu, sive Tractatus Linguae Chilensis*.]

*Fray Antonio HERNÁNDEZ I CALZADA, O. F. M.: *Diccionario Chileno Hispano, Compuesto por el r. p. misionero Andrés Febrés... Enriquecido de voces i mejorado por el r. p. m. fr. Hernández*. Santiago, 1846. [1774-1847.]

R. R. SCHULLER [Editor]: *Confesionario por Preguntas y Pláticas Doctrinales en castellano y araucano según el manuscrito inédito del misionero franciscano Fray Antonio Hernández Calzada* [1843]. Santiago, 1907. [This is *Bibliotecta de lingüística americana*, t. 1.]

Dr. Ludwig DARAPSKY: "La lengua araucana." *Revista de artes y letras*, t. XII, pp. 153-185, Santiago, 1888. [1857-?]

Aníbal ECHEVERRÍA Y REYES: *La lengua araucana*. Santiago, 1889. [1864- ?]

Heinrich Robert Rudolf LENZ [commonly Rodolfo Lenz]: *Araukanische Märchen*. Valparaíso, 1892. [Germany 1863; to Chile ca. 1890; founder of scientific philology in Chile, and "Father" of modern *Araucanistas*; died 1938.]

D. BARROS ARANA and R. Lenz: "La Lingüística Americana, su historia i su estado actual," *AUC*, t. LXXXIV, pp. 985-1029, 1893.

Bartolomé MITRE: *Lenguas Americanas. Estudio Bibliográfico-Lingüístico de las obras del Padre Luis de Valdivia sobre el araucano y el allentak*. La Plata, 1894. [The scholar-president of Argentina; 1821-1906.]

*Rodolfo LENZ: "Estudios araucanos," in scattered volumes of the *AUC*, 1895-97.

I. Viaje al país de los Manzaneros contado en dialecto huilliche. t. XC, pp. 359-385.

II. Diálogos araucanos en dialecto huilliche. t. XC, pp. 843-878.

III. Diálogos araucanos en dialecto picunche. t. XCI, pp. 195-241.

IV. Trozos menores en Picunche i Huilliche. t. XCIII, pp. 427-438.

V. Diálogos en dialecto Pehuenche Chileno. t. XCIII, pp. 507-555.

VI. Cuentos Araucanos . . . en dialecto Pehuenche Chileno. t. XCIV, scattered.

- ||3 VII. Cuentos Araucanos. t. XCIV, pp. 691-719, 841-865.
- VIII. Cuentos en dialecto pehuenche chileno. t. XCVII, pp. 331-352, 491-504.
 Apéndice á los estudios araucanos VI, VII, VIII. t. XCVII, pp. 623-662.
 Apéndice á los estudios araucanos VI, VII, VIII. t. XCVIII, pp. 177-185.
- IX. Cuentos en dialecto pehuenche chileno. t. XCVIII, pp. 187-207.
- X. Cuentos araucanos en moluche i pehuenche chileno. t. XCVIII, pp. 301-338.
- XI. Trozos descriptivos i documentos para el estudio del folklore araucano . . . en dialecto pehuenche chileno. t. XCVIII, pp. 499-525.
- XII. Introducción; Corrección al estudio III; Diálogos en dialectos moluche de Cholchol. t. XCVIII, pp. 739-777.
 [All of this material was combined in *Estudios Araucanos. Materiales para el estudio de la lengua, la literatura i costumbres de los indios mapuche o araucanos*, published in t. CXVII of the AUC, 485 pp.]
- Rodolfo LENZ: "De la literatura araucana," *Revista del Sur*, t. 1, num. 7, pp. 380-450. Chillán, 1897.
- Raoul de LA GRASSERIE: *Langue Auca (ou langue indigène du Chili)*. Paris, 1898. [1839-?; a judge and philologist of Rennes, France. An imperfect "armchair" job.]
- *Fray Félix José de AUGUSTA, O. M. Cap.: *Gramática Araucana*. Valdivia, 1903. [The leading living student of the Araucanian language, Convento Capuchino, Valdivia.]
- Alejandro CAÑAS PINOCHET: "La Raza y la Lengua Veliche." ASSC, t. XIV, pp. 1-20, 1904.
- *Rudolf R. SCHULLER: "El vocabulario araucano de 1642-1643 con notas críticas y algunas adiciones a las bibliografías de la lengua mapuche." AUC, t. 119-121, 1906-1907. [1873-? This is the vocabulary of Elias Herckmans, a captain under the Dutch freebooter Hendrick Brouwer, who in 1643 attempted to conquer the Chiloé-Valdivia area. It was first published in 1647, and therefore is the second document (after Valdivia) to be printed. The main value of this work lies in the extraordinarily complete critical bibliography compiled by Schuller.]
- *Fray Félix José de AUGUSTA, O. M. Cap.: *Lecturas araucanas*. Valdivia, 1910; 2nd ed., 1934. [Texts in Spanish and Araucanian for instructional purposes.]
- Manuel Segundo MANQUILEF GONZÁLEZ: "Comentarios del pueblo araucano," in t. 127 of AUC, 1911. [By an Araucanian associated with Guevara; 1887-? Contains texts; published as part of t. II of the *Revista de la Sociedad de Folklore Chileno*.]
- *Alejandro CAÑAS PINOCHET: "Estudios de la lengua Veliche," *Trabajos del IV Congreso Científico*, t. XI, pp. 143-330. Santiago, 1911.
- *Francisco Javier CAVADA CONTRERAS: "Chiloé y los chilotes; estudios de folklore y lingüística." RCHG, t. VII-XIV; printed separately as t. V, *Revista de la Sociedad de Folklore Chileno*, 448 pp., Santiago, 1914. [1864-?]
- Félix F. OUTES: "Un texto y un vocabulario en dialecto pehuenche de

finis del siglo XVIII." *Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires*, 113
t. 25, 1914. [Buenos Aires, 1878-1939.]

*Fray Félix José de AUGUSTA, O. M. Cap.: *Diccionario araucano-español y español-araucano*. 2 vols., Santiago, 1916.

Pablo GROEBER: "Toponimia araucana." *Anales de la Sociedad de Estudios "Gaen,"* t. II, Buenos Aires, 1926.

*Fray Ernesto Wilhelm de MOESBACH, O. M. Cap.: *Vida y Costumbres de los indígenas araucanos en la segunda mitad del siglo XIX*. Santiago, 1930. [In Chile since 1920. Texts in Spanish and Araucanian constituting the detailed biography of Pascual Coña, ca. 1847-1927.]

ETHNOGRAPHY

Although a great amount of ethnographic material exists in print 114
concerning the Araucanians, there is yet to be written a definitive ethnography. No trained anthropologist has ever lived for any length of time among these Indians. Consequently, most works containing ethnographic material are primarily histories, travelogues, annals of the various religious, texts compiled for linguistic purposes, and scattered brief observations on various elements of Araucanian culture. The most comprehensive treatment is to be found in the writings of R. E. Latham, R. E. House, and T. Guevara. However, *Vida y Costumbres*, by Moesbach, gives—in the form of a detailed biography of Pascual Coña (1847-1927)—a very good picture of Araucanian life.

Greatest attention has been given to the collecting of folkloric material—myths, legends, tales, and songs, and items illustrating the religious concepts of the Araucanians. This undoubtedly grew out of the fact that priests have done the major share of primary collecting and recording. Among the leading contributors in this field (both primary and secondary) have been: F. J. de Augusta, G. Beck, J. Benigar, A. Cañas Pinochet, F. J. Cavada, H. J. Claude Joseph, S. Englert, E. Gerdtz-Rupp, T. Guevara, M. Gusinde, R. E. Latham, R. Lehmann-Nitsche, R. Lenz, M. Manquilef, E. W. Moesbach, A. Oyarzún, E. Rivadeneira, and G. & J. Soustelle. Chief producers of bi-lingual texts have been Augusta, Lenz, Manquilef, and Moesbach.

Music, dances, and games usually have received only incidental treatment. E. Pereira Salas (who is working on a history of music in Chile), C. Isamitt, J. Urrutia Blondel, and W. Giese are among the leaders in this field. K. G. Izikowitz, E. M. Hornbostel (†), C. Lavin, and F. C. Lange are library and museum workers who have contributed from foreign lands.

In the great field of economics there have been many papers but most of the contributions are rather scanty. Latham is an honorable exception. Among those treating on ethno-biology and agriculture are R. E. Latham, K. Reiche, E. W. Moesbach, A. Cañas Pinochet, R. A. Philippi, M. Gusinde, W. Knoche, A. Oyarzún, O. Resacrynski, and F. A. Fonck. The discussion of arts and crafts has centered upon textiles, ceramics, and metalwork. Latham has made the most complete treatment of pottery. Writers on textiles include A. Oyarzún, R. E.

114

Latham, S. K. Lothrop (A. H. Verrill in 1924, and Lothrop in 1929 and 1930 collected textiles for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation), G. Looser, R. E. Claude Joseph, and M. D. Millán. R. E. Claude Joseph and A. Fontecilla Larraín have written specifically on silverwork.

There follows a list of works, other than those already mentioned under history and language, which contain ethnographic material. The list is arranged chronologically for the period 1824-1891, and alphabetically by authors 1892-1940. It contains the more significant works and a selection of others to represent varied content and authorship. The more important works are marked with an asterisk.

1824-1891

113

Peter SCHMIDTMEYER: *Travels into Chile, over the Andes*. London, 1824.

William Bennet STEVENSON: *A Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty Years' Residence in South America*. 3 vols., London, 1825. [1787-?]

John MIERS: *Travels in Chile and La Plata*. 2 vols., London, 1826. [1789-1879.]

Eduard Friedrich POEPPIG: *Reise in Chile, Peru, und auf dem Amazonenstrom während der Jahre 1827-1832*. 2 vols., Leipzig, 1835-36. [1798-1868; Botanist, in Chile 1827-29.]

Alcide D. d'ORBIGNY: *L'Homme Américain*, 2 vols., Paris, 1839. [This is Vol. 4, pt. 1, of the great French (1802-1857) naturalist's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*, 9 vols., Paris, 1835-1847.]

Captain Allen Francis GARDINER, R.N.: *A Visit to the Indians on the Frontiers of Chile*. London, 1841. [1794-1851.]

*Ignacio DOMEYKO: *Araucanía i sus habitantes*. Santiago, 1845. [Lithuanian geologist, 1802-1889, who was one of the great rectors of the University of Chile.]

Fray Victorino PALAVICINO, O.F.M.: *Observaciones... sobre la Civilización de los Araucanos*. Concepción, 1854.

*Edmond Reuel SMITH: *The Araucanians or Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Southern Chile*. New York, 1855. [Smith was a member of the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chile, 1849-52. The work was translated by Latham and published in Santiago, 1915.]

*Pedro RUIZ ALDEA: "Ojeada sobre la provincia de Arauco." *El Ferrocarril* for 1856, Santiago [One of the two leading Chilean newspapers of that date]. This was republished as *Los Araucanos y sus costumbres*, Los Angeles, 1868, Concepción 1893, and Santiago, 1902. 1830-1870.]

*Fray Victorino PALAVICINO, O.F.M.: *Memoria sobre la Araucanía por un misionero del colegio de Chillán*. Santiago, 1860.

Pablo TREUTLER: *La Provincia de Valdivia i los Araucanos*. Santiago, 1861. [Paul Treutler, 1822-1887.]

Guillermo Eloi COX: *Viaje en las rejiones septentrionales de la Patagonia, 1862-1863*. Santiago, 1863.

Carlos GARCÍA HUIDOBRO: *Viaje a las provincias meridionales de Chile i su descripción*. Santiago, 1863.

ANONYMOUS: *The Araucanian Territory, its inhabitants, natural productions, etc.* Valparaíso, 1870. 113

ANUARIO ESTADÍSTICO, 1868-1869: *La Araucanía y los araucanos.* Santiago, 1870.

*Lucio Victoria MANSILLA: *Una excursión a los Indios Ranqueles.* 2 vols., Buenos Aires, 1870. [Argentinian colonel; 1831-1913. Most recent edition Buenos Aires, 1940.]

Carlos JULIET: "Informe del ayudante de la comisión exploradora de Chiloé y Llanquihue," *Anuario Hidrográfico de la Marina de Chile*, t. 1, pp. 265-338, 1875.

Carl Eduard MARTIN: "Ueber die Eingeborenen von Chiloé," *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, IX, pp. 161-181, 317-330, 1877. [Dr. Martin, 1838-1907, was a physician in Llanquihue province for 30 years.]

Manuel SENORET: "Exploración del Río Bueno y Lago Ranco," *Anuario Hidrográfico de la Marina de Chile*, t. IV, pp. 25-63, 1878.

Orélie A. C. de TOUNENS: *La Araucanie.* Burdeos, 1878.

Pierre Henri Richard de LUCY-FOSSARIEU: *Ethnographie de l'Amérique Antarctique, Patagons, Araucaniens, Fuegiens.* Mémoires de la Société d'Ethnographie no. 4, Paris, 1884. [1859-?]

1892-1940

Fray Jerónimo de AMBERGA, O. M. Cap.: "Estado intelectual moral y económico del araucano," RCHG, t. VIII, pp. 5-37, 1913.

Fray Félix José de AUGUSTA, O. M. Cap.: *¿Cómo se llaman los araucanos?* Valdivia, 1907.

Juan BENIGAR: "El concepto del tiempo entre los Araucanos," *Boletín de la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana*, t. I, Buenos Aires, 1924. [Zagreb 1883; to Argentina 1908.]

—: "El concepto de la causalidad entre los Araucanos," *Boletín de la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana*, t. IV, Buenos Aires, 1927.

Alejandro CAÑAS PINOCHET: "La religión de los pueblos primitivos; el culto de la piedra en Chile," ASSC, t. XII, pp. 177-250, 1902.

Frère Hippolyte Janvier CLAUDE JOSEPH: "La platería araucana," AUC, 1^{er} trimestre 1928. [Friar and entomologist.]

—: "Los tejidos araucanos," *Revista Universitaria de la Universidad Católica de Chile*, año 13, pp. 978-1034, 1929.

—: "La vivienda araucana," AUC, 1931.

P. Sebastian ENGLERT: "Lengua y literatura araucanas," *Anales de la Facultad de Filosofía y Ciencias de la Educación*, Universidad de Chile, t. 1, num. 2/3, 1936.

—: "Un aspecto psicológico de la raza araucana," *Anthropos*, vol. 33, 1938.

Pedro Lautaro FERRER: *Historia general de la medicina en Chile desde el descubrimiento y conquista de Chile en 1535 hasta nuestros días.* Talca, 1904. [1869-1937.]

C. A. FINSTERBUSCH: "Las dalcas de Chiloé y los Chilotes," RCHG, t. LXXV, pp. 412-433, 1934.

Francisco Adolfo FONCK: "Formas especiales de los utensilios caseros de los aborígenes," RCHG, t. II, pp. 181-188, 1912.

Manuel GAJARDO SANHUEZA: *Estudio sobre la civilización del indígena.* Santiago, 1901.

- 113 *Frau Elisabeth GERDTS-RUPP: *Magische Vorstellungen und Bräuche der Araukaner im Spiegel spanischer Quellen seit der Conquista*. Hamburg, 1937. [1888- ; a Ph.D. thesis Tübingen and publication no. 9. *Ibero-Amerikanische Studien des Ibero-Amerikanischen Instituts*.]
- *Tomás GUEVARA SILVA: *Historia de la Civilización de la Araucanía*: t. I. Antropología araucana. 1898.
t. IIIa. Costumbres judiciales i enseñanza de los araucanos. 1904.
t. IV. Psicología del pueblo araucano. 1908.
t. V. Folklore araucano. 1911.
t. VII. Las últimas familias i costumbres araucanos. 1913.
t. VIII. La mentalidad araucana. 1916.
t. IX. La etnología araucana en el poema de Ercilla. 1918.
t. X. Historia de la justicia araucana. 1922 [1926].
[Appeared sporadically in AUC and elsewhere, and in reprint form with varying dates.]
- *P. Martín GUSINDE, S.V.D.: "Medicina e higiene de los antiguos araucanos," PMEAC, t. I, pp. 177-293, 1917. [1888- . Former professor at the Universidad de Chile, and curator of the Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile. Although main work was in Tierra del Fuego, he made a field trip in 1916 among the Araucanians.]
- : "Tiermythen der Araukaner Indianer," *Buessler Archiv*, vol. XIX, no. 1/2, 1936.
- *—: "Plantas medicinales que los indios araucanos recomiendan," *Anthropos*, vol. 31, pp. 555-571, 850-873, 1936.
- **Homenaje a la memoria del dr. Rodolfo Lenz*, in *Anales de la Facultad de filosofía y ciencias de la educación, Sección de filología*, Universidad de Chile, tomo 2, cuad. 1, 1938. [Contains P. S. Englert: "Del folklore araucano," Wilhelm Giese: "Moros y cristianos," E. Pereira Salas: "Danzas y cantos populares," etc.]
- *Abbe Rafael Emile HOUSSE: *Une épopée indienne; les Araucans du Chile, histoire, guerres, croyances, coutumes du XIV^e au XX^e siècle*. Paris, 1939. [French missionary for 9 years among the Araucanians, and ornithologist. Translated as *Épopée india* by P. Andrés Goy, Santiago, 1940.]
- José IMBELLONI: "El Toki mágico," *Anales de la Sociedad científica de Santa Fe*, t. 3, pp. 128-156, 1931. [Italy, 1885- ; Argentine anthropologist.]
- Carlos ISAMITT: "Cuatro instrumentos musicales araucanos," *Boletín Latino Americano de Música* III, 1937. [Studied Araucanian music in Cautín, 1932, 1933.]
- *Richard E. LATCHAM: "Ethnology of the Araucanians," *JRAI*, XXXIX, pp. 334-370, 1909.
- *—: "La capacidad guerrera de los Araucanos. Sus armas, y métodos militares," *RCHG*, t. XV, 1915.
- *—: "La organización social y las creencias religiosas de los antiguos araucanos," PMEAC, t. III, pp. 245-368, 1924.
- *R. E. LATCHAM & Aureliano OYARZÚN: *Album de tejidos y alfarería*. PMEAC, 1929.
- Paul Adolf Robert LEHMANN-NITSCHKE: "Mitología sudamericana. XIV. El viejo tatrapai de los Araucanos," *Revista del Museo de la Plata*, t. XXXII, pp. 41-56, 307-316, 1930. [German folklorist, 1872-1939, for many years in Argentina.]

- *Rodolfo LENZ: "Araukanische Maerchen und Erzählungen mitgeteilt von Segundo Jara (Kalvun)," *Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Santiago de Chile*, t. III, pp. 189-238, 1896. 113
- Rodolfo LENZ: "Tradiciones e ideas de los Araucanos acerca de los terremotos," AUC, t. CXXX, 1912.
- Gualterio LOOSER: "Die Araukaner-Gewebe," *Andino, Zeitschrift für Naturfreunde und Wanderer*, t. V, pp. 10-17, Valparaiso, 1928. [Now president of the Academia de Ciencias Naturales de Chile.]
- *Samuel Kirkland LOTHROP: "Notes on Indian Textiles of Central Chile," *Indian Notes*, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 7:3:324-35, 1930. [1892- Collected Mapuche material 1929, 1930.]
- *Carl Eduard MARTIN: *Landeskunde von Chile*. Hamburg, 1909.
- Maria Della MILLÁN: "Tejidos araucanos del Neuquén," *Actas del XXV Congreso de Americanistas, La Plata*, t. 1, pp. 218-222, 1932.
- Franz William NEGER: "En la Patria de la Araucaria. Los Pinares y los Araucanos," ASSC, t. XX, pp. 37-108, 1910. [1898-1923.]
- Dr. Aureliano OYARZÚN N.: *Cultura aborigena de Chile*. Santiago, 1935. [Dr. Oyarzún, born Dalcabue 1860, physician and anthropologist, has been director of the Museo Histórico Nacional de Chile since 1939, and was the director of the former Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile.]
- : "Los aborígenes de Chile," *Festschrift ... an P. W. Schmidt*, Wein, 1928.
- Karl Friederich REICHE: "La isla Mocha," *Anales del Museo Nacional*, cuad. 16, Etnología, Santiago, 1903. [1860-1929; plant geographer, botanist.]
- *Carlos OLIVER SCHNEIDER: *Los indios de Chile*. Concepción, 1923. [Uruguay, 1899-; geologist and archaeologist, director Museo de Concepción 1915-.]
- A. POLAKOWSKY: "Die Heutigen Aurakaner," *Globus* no. 74, 1898.
- *Euliojio ROBLES RODRÍGUEZ: "Costumbres i creencias araucanas," AUC, t. CXIX-CXXXI, 1906-1914. [A series treating chiefly on funeral ceremonies, mockis, and dances.]
- L. F. RUEZ: *Los indios araucanos de la República Argentina*. Buenos Aires, 1929.
- *Georgette & Jacques SOUSTELLE: *Folklore chilien*. Paris, 1933. [French ethnologists and philologists; Georgette, Tunis 1909; Jacques, France 1912-]
- *Agustín TORREALBA E: *Piedras del Estado y radiación de indígenas*. Santiago, 1908. [Enlarged edition 1917, 3 vols.]

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

History, linguistics, and ethnography have been given far more attention than physical anthropology and archaeology. Various naturalists and ship's surgeons during the past 300 years have contributed scattered measurements and observations, and a few small series of Araucanian skeletal material are present in Chile, Argentina, France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Scandinavia, Italy, and the United States. However, no museum has an adequate collection, and not even one anthropometric index, ratio, or simple measurement has

164
165 been made over an adequate number of specimens. Stature and certain cranial measurements and indices provide the bulk of content in the literature to date.

Among resident Chileans, R. E. Latcham was one of the first to devote some attention to the physical anthropology of the Araucanians (1904). Local physicians from time to time have published brief notes; and such general historians as J. T. Medina and T. Guevara have devoted some space to physical anthropology. The most auspicious recent development is the work at the Universidad de Concepción (under the leadership of Dr. Karl Otto Hensel and Dr. Alexander Lipchitz). A number of papers are appearing in two series (*Contribuciones a la Patología Geográfica de Chile*, and *Contribuciones al Estudio de la Antropología Chilena*) published in the *Boletín de la Sociedad de Biología de Concepción*. Among these papers is a report on bloodtyping. G. Rahm in 1931 (Berlin and Madrid) published two papers on blood types among the Mapuche and Fungiense. Some of the earlier works include:

- 113 Alcide D. FOSSIGNY: *L'homme chilien*. 2 vols., Paris, 1888.
Léon Pierre MANOUVRIER: "Sur les Araucans du Jardin d'Acclimatation," *Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie*, Paris, Ser. 3, VI, 127-32, 1888. [France 1880-1897 Paris.]
Serman F. C. Ten KATE: "Contribución a la etnología de Arica y de Argentina," *Revista del Museo de La Plata*, IV, pp. 211-229, 1900. [Dutch physical anthropologist; lived for a time in Argentina; 1888-1931.]
R. E. LATCHAM: "Notes on Chilean Anthropology," *JRAI*, XXXIII, pp. 167-178, 1903.
R. E. LATCHAM: "Notes on the Physical Characteristics of the Araucans," *JRAI*, XXXIV, pp. 170-180, 1904. [Latcham lived for three years in Maluco and Cañón.]
Ricardo E. LATCHAM: "Antropología chilena," *Revista del Museo de la Plata*, XVI, pp. 241-248, 1906.
Nello PUCCIONI: "Crani araucani e patagoni," *Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*, XLII, 1912. [Italy, 1893-1927.]
Luis de HOYOS SAINZ: "Cráneos fulgenses et araucanos de un museo antropológico de Madrid," *JRAP*, n. s., X, pp. 183-194, 1913. [Spain, 1913- .]

ARCHAEOLOGY

114
172 The archaeology of Araucanía, as such, has not been done. There are no imposing ruins in central Chile and no scientific excavation has been done in this area. Consequently, with the lack of stratigraphic data, little can be done toward identifying material as Araucanian except from association with European artifacts, or through the frequently dubious channels of style design, and general typology. The sequence of peoples and cultures, the provenience of the Araucanians and their antiquity in central Chile, and the amount of Tiwanacan, Chirca, Inca and other influences, are still moot matters—although many writers have solved all of these problems to their own

satisfaction. From the Rio Maule to Chiloé Island the chief archaeological items are pictographs and petroglyphs, stone projectile points and bolos and other weapons, stone rings (weights for digging sticks, or mace heads), mauling stones, polishing stones, hammerstones, celta, adzes, bones, graveurs, burers, "boring" holes, spindle whorls, stone and pottery pipes, beads, and pottery. The chief archaeological sites are boulder patches, caves, coastal kitchen middens, small habitations, refuse and burial mounds (*concejos* is term used for some), potsherd areas, and ruins sites. The area between the Maule and Rio-Bio rivers is much richer than the wetter forested country to the south.

The men at present most active in the archaeology of Araucanía are Mr. Dillman S. Bullock, of El Vergel, Angol (Bullock lived some 10 years farther south in Araucanía, ca. 1907-1917, before coming to Angol in 1923), and Dr. Carlos Oliver Schneider, of the Universidad de Concepción. Lathrum, Oyarzún, Looser, and others have worked in the area from time to time. Mr. Bullock (Methodist missionary, agricultural expert, and ornithologist, as well as archaeologist) has a small but excellent museum at El Vergel. Other museums containing material from Araucanía are in Temuco, Concepción, Santiago, and Valparaíso. The Museum of the American Indian-Heye Foundation in New York has the best collection of Araucanian material in the United States.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Any corrections of errors of commission and omission will be greatly appreciated. It was impossible to compare many titles with the originals, and errors in pagination, volume, date of actual publication, capitalization, punctuation, and accentuation must occur. A common practice in Chile is the reprinting of separates from serials and periodicals with a different date, different pagination, often without mentioning the medium of original publication, and sometimes with a different title. In the case of many writers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, dates of birth and death are given variously by different authorities. The author has attempted to give these dates for all individuals concerning whom information was readily available. In the case of many individuals born in the middle third of the 19th century, it has not been possible to determine if they are still alive. [Date-?] means probably or definitely dead, but date not known. [Date-] means probably or definitely alive as of 1941. The names of the writers of non-Spanish origin often appear both in original form and in hispanized form. An attempt has been made to give (with the first citation) the complete baptismal form, wherever known, even though the name does not so appear on the work in question. Chileans are even more prone than most Latin Americans to use the complete form including surnames of both father and mother. [Cf. Luis Thayer Ojeda (1877-): "Orígenes de los Apellidos en Chile." *Proceedings Second Pan American Scientific Congress*, Vol. I, pp. 61-112, 1917.]